Helena



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VOL. 30--NO. 68

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1889.

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MARCH I, 1889,

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RANDALL'S WAY.

The Pennsylvanian Anxious to Re duce the Tax on Tobacco Before Congress Adjourns.

The Cowles Bill the Measure Propose as a Substitute for Other Tariff Schemes

The Omnibus Bill Now in the Hands of th President, Who Will Probably Sign it To-day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The demogratic Mills and Carlisle were absent, as well as cratic. I confess it did not go democratic many others. Crain offered Randall's sub- last fall. stitute for the Cowles bill, with the free list of the senate bill as an opportune measure. He estimated it would reduce the reveuue \$30,000,000 on tobacco and \$60,000,000 on on its own free list, and could not afford to oppose the repeal of the tobacco tax. Bynum offered a resolution that the mandate should be binding and that it should now adjourn to meet again Saturday. Barnes, Georgia, was anxious to reach a compromise. If the Mills bill could not pass, he favored the Forney bill and would go further than Crain and add all the reductions made by the senate bill. Randall said he was looking ahead to the struggle that must follow in the future and that would result in again bringing the party into power. There was no use of brooding over the past. Cowle's bill have been kept a month in committee and was not taken up until all its other work was finished. He was opposed to longer delay. The caucus might appoint a committee as proposed by Buckalew to report a feasible solution, but he would not thereby be deterred from trying to repeal the tobacco tax.

O'Neil, Missouri, said he stood by the hould be binding and that it should now

a feasible solution, but he would not thereby be deterred from trying to repeal the tobacco tax.

O'Neil, Missouri, said he stood by the ways and means committee, but was in favor of Cowles' bill. To day the tax was a war tax, and should be abolished. Cowles said he was tired of quibbling, and talked plainly about the procrastination of the ways and means committee, and how they had put him off time and again when he begged them to report the tobacco bill one way on the other.

Scott, Pennsylvania, and Breckenridge, Kentucky, earnestly defended the ways and means committee and charged the Randall bill was a divorcement of the two wings of the party, and warmly protested against the severance of the tariff and revenue features of the Mills bill. Compton, Maryland, said it was evident the republicans wanted the house to adjourn without cutting off the tobacco tax, when they would call a special session of congressand pass such a bill within the next fifty days. It would not be wise to allow the democratic party to be weakened in that way. Vance wanted the whole tobacco tax repealed.

Randall insisted on the consideration of

pealed.

Randall insisted on the consideration of the bill. In answer to Breckenridge he said he was endeavoring to facilitate the consideration of a bill to repeal the tobacco tax and would not agree to abide by the demembers of the committee on rules would agree to report back the resolution intro duced by him to-day, and the speaker had

SENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

President Ingalls and Speaker Carlisle Sign the Bill Making Montana a State. the committee on buildings and grouds reported a resolution directing the presilent of the senate to issue a warrant con manding the sergeant-at-arms forthwith to arrest and bring to the bar of the senate Thomas D. Foster, chief clerk in the supervising architect's office, to show cause why, he should not be punished for contempt. Morgan objected to its present consideration, and it went over till Monday. Stockbridge presented two immense packages of petitions in favor of the "Sunday rest law" and sent them to the clerks desk by a couple of pages, who were almost overburdened by the load. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

At 3.45 the presiding officer announced the enrolled bill for the admission of the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington had been signed by him and by the speaker of the house. It was then sent to the president for his approval. manding the sergeant-at-arms forth with t

The sundry civil appropriation bill was then taken up. Harris offered an amendment (which was agreed to) appropriating \$235,000 (additional) under the head of the prevention of epidemics. Hiscock offered an amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the expenses of the adequate preparations for an appropriate celebration of the centennial of the constitution of the United States. The vote on the amendment resulted—yeas, 16: nays, 12. (No quorum.) A motion to adjourn having been made, Harris gave notice that if such a thing occurred again during this expiring year of congress (the absence of a quorum) he would insist on a regular call of the senate and on having the sergeant-at-arms sent for absent members. Adjourned.

Randali fired the first gun in the contest between the ways and means committee and the committee on appropriations with a resolution amending the rules to provide that on — day the house shall at once proceed in committee of the whole to consider Cowles' bill, shall report it to the house at \$ p. m. and a vote on its passage taken forthwith, no dilatory motions to be allowed at any stage of the proceedings. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules. After several unsuccessful attempts to get particular measures considered the house went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill.

After the discussion of minor amendments consideration of the bill was concluded and the committee rose. Cannon, Illinois, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the postoffice committee to report it back with the classification features eliminated. The postoffice bill then passed.

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Decorated and Plain.

Porney presented the conference report of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

The house went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill.

On motion of Scott, Pennsylvania, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$6,000 to pay Daniel Lamont, the president's private secretary, the difference between his present salary and the \$5,000 a year salar; which his successor will receive. Without completing the bill the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- It is believed Silverware, the president will affix his signature to the omnibus territorial bill to-morrow, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Coal for Pago-Pago.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The secretary of the navy has contracted with M. F. Pickering & Co., of New York, for the delivery of 2 000 tons of coal at the coaling station at Apia, Samoa, at \$13.25 per ton. The coal was purchased from C. G. Barker & Co., of New York, at \$3.62 per ton. The ship Sachem, of Boston, will be used in transporting the coal. It is expected to make the voyage in four months. The vessel is being iaden at New York. The shipment will cost the government about \$34,000.

amid great applause.

MONTANIANS CELEBRATE.

depresentatives of the Territory Shev

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- [Special to the Independent 1-A small jubilee celebration was held at the Fifth Avenuehotel to-day by several prominent citizens of Montana over the adoption of the conference report of the house and senate to admit the four territories into the union. Ex-Gov. Hauser and Hon. B. C. Kingsbury were the princi

> pal celebrities. Both are patriotic Montanians and believe their territory will be come one of the greatest and wealthiest states in the republic. Ex-Gov. Hauser said: "Montana certainly has been kept out of the union long enough. We have been knocking at its door in vain for years. As long as we remained a territory it would retard our progress, because people in the east are apt to think a territory is

in answer to an inquiry he said: "No, 1 am not a candidate for governor and have not my eye on the senate." Mr. Kingsbury, who was formerly the free list. The senate could not go back | democrat, but supported the republican congressional nominee last fall, says he will continue to be a republican as long as that party advocates protection. He expressed confidence that Montana would send two republican senators and a republican representative to congress.

lawless. I think Montana will go demo-

SHOT MIDNIGHT BELLE.

Row Between Colored Women, in Which One Is Fatally Injured. BUTTE, Feb. 21 .- [Special to the Indeendent.]-Jessie Stuart, a colored woman living in the disreputable quarter of Anaconda, shot another colored woman known by the name of Midnight Belle, in a row this morning. The parties had all been drinking and the trouble was started over some trivial matter. The bullet was of

38-caliber and took effect in Belle's breast, and it is certain that she cannot recover. The woman who did the shooting was jailed, and Belle was removed to the hospital, where her ante-mortem statement has been taken. A bystander named Henry Hayes tried to interfere with Stuart while she was shooting, and she fired one shot at him, which took effect in his thigh, inflicting a serious wound, from which it is feared be will not recover.

A THOUSAND FEET.

Escaping Death.

BUTTE, Feb. 21 .- [Special to the pendent.]-The boiler of the Blue Jay mine burst this afternoon and narrowly missed killing five men. The boiler was blown 100 feet direct through the company's office, which was entirely destroyed. The gallows frame was blown entirely away. mouth of the shaft narrowly escaped death was the worst hurt, sustaining a severe scalp wound and is now at the hospital. He was struck on the head by an anvil, which was blown sixty feet by the explosion, but he will recover. The accident is inexplicable, as the boiler was at low pres-sure when the accident occurred. Pieces of the boiler were blown one thousand feet.

JACK FROST'S REIGN.

St. PAUL, Feb. 21.—The fiercest storm of the season is raging in Minnesota, Dakota and Manitoba to-night. Winnipeg reports the mercury 26 below zero; Moorhead, Minn., 20 below and a blizzard raging: Huron, Dak., 12 below. In this city 23 below and falling. The mercury has 23 below and falling. The mercury has dropped 53 degrees since morning.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—A blinding snow storm, the severest in several years, prevailed steadily all day throughout this state and South Carolina, followed by a heavy rain and sleet to-night.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.—Snow began falling about 9:30 this morning. It is now two and a half inches deep on the level and falling thick and fast. It is the heaviest fall of snow within the recollection of the oldest citizens.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., Feb. 21.—This morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the worst gale of the season was experienced, reaching a velocity of nearly sixty miles. People were expecting their houses to be blown away, but the storm subsided without serious damage. The gale still continues on the prairies.

The temperature in Helena yesterday, as hown by R. S. Hale & Co.'s Yale College observatory thermometer, was as follows: a. m., i below; noon, 5 above; 6 p. m., Dispatches to the INDEPENDENT last

evening show the following conditions at the points named at 6 o'clock he points named at 6 o'clock:
Mandan—Cloudy, calm, 8 below.
Glendive—Cloudy, 1 below.
Miles City—Clear, calm, 7 below.
Big Timber—Cloudy, 2 below.
Billings—Cloudy, calm, 1 below.
Bozeman—Cloudy, calm 5 below.
Livingston—Clear, 5 above.
Missoula—Cloudy, 20 above.
Philipsburg—Cloudy, light west
40 above.

Anaconda—Strong west wind, 20 above. Butte—Clear and calm, 38 above. Deer Lodge—Cloudy, north wind, 36 Mary Sville—Snowing, calm, 11 below.
Great Falls—Snowing, 8 below.
Fort Shaw—Snowing, 10 below.
Fort Benton—Cloudy, snowing, 2 above.
Fort Assinniboine—Snowing, 16 above.
Battle Creek, N. W. T.—Snowing, 11 selow.

Kational Capital Cullings. privileges and elections providing for an investigation into elections in the south. It was decided to take up the resolution after

morning aged 58.

The president's reception to the public, the last of his state receptions, drew a tremendeus crowd to the white house tonight Representative O'Donnell presented in the house to-day an enormous petition against the Sunday rest bill, which bears the signatures of 230,000 Seventh Day Adventists in all parts of the country.

The president has returned to the house with a veto message the bill for the relief of settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The house committee on agriculture has

of settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

The house committee on agriculture has decided to report adversely bills introduced last session to punish dealings in futures in agricultural products, and to prohibit fictitious and gambling ftransactions in the price for articles produced by American farm industry, on the ground that congress has no jurisdiction over the matter. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 21.-A conservative member of parliament will shortly introthe second ballot to-day Kenna was elect-United State senator by a strict party vote American Union.

PERJURER PIGOTT

Testimony of the Man Who Alleges He Obtained the Times-Parnell Letters in Paris.

History of the Negotiations and the Price Said to Have Been Paid for Irish Papers.

Though Pigot Swore Never to Reveal Cer tain Things He Tells All on the Stand.

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- At the hearing of the

Parnell case to-day, Richard Pigott, a well dressed and benevolent looking man, apparently about 60 years of age, was called. He testified he was the proprietor of the Fenian organ, The Irishman, in 1865. He belonged to the supreme council F. B. All the members of the amnesty association in 1870 were Fenians. Parnell belonged and about 1871, Biggar, Barry, Harris, Neary, Mullet and Murry belonged to the supreme council of the L. R. B. The witness beonged to the I. R. B. until Aug., 1881. detailed the negotiations in by which The Irishman and 1879 The Flag of Ireiand were sold to a company in which Parnell and Egan were shareholders. He did not doubt the league provided the money. Later Egan said he proposed to render the life of English officials in England not worth an hour's purchase, and replying to a ques-English officials in England not worth an hour's purchase, and replying to a question said of course Parnell was aware of this proposal. Directly after Egan's flight to Paris witness received a letter in which Egan asked for the address of Davis, who was a writer on The Irishman and who had gone to Paris to prepare for the priest-bood.

had gone to Paris to prepare for the priesthood.

Pigott said he had interviews with Eugene Davis at Lausanne in January, 1888, and pretended he (Pigott) wanted to write a pamphlet on the league and desired to embody certain docoments in it. Davis declined to furnish the documents, saying the Fenian brotherhood was bound to Parnell not to interfere with his plans till after a certain time. Finally Davis, for a thousand pounds, furnished witness the principal facts with the understanding that they would be written, but not published till a certain time. Witness at once wrote out this information and gave it to Houston. This was the statement read yesterday. Subsequently in Paris a man named Morris Murphy, for £500, furnished witness the documents which he had tried to get from Davis. They were in a bag and consisted of five or six of Egan's letters, some of Parnell's and some old accounts. Witness read the letters and made memorandums, but did not copy them. Pigott here identified six letters of Egan's, five of Parnell's, including the letter which appeared in the Times, and scraps of accounts produced in court as the contents of the bag.

Pigott said he not know Parnell's writ-

Murphy he would accept his offer. After a long discussion Murphy told witness it would be utterly impossible to obtain the letters unless witness went to New York. Witness consulted with Houston and went to New York. There he saw Breslin, to whom Murphy had given him a letter. Breslin handed witness a sealed letter which he said witness was to deliver to Murphy in Paris. Witness continued: "I returned to London and told Houston what had occurred. He believed the letter contained authority to deliver the bag. I went to Paris July 20 and saw Murphy at the hotel St. Petersburg. I handed him the letter and he said it was all right, but he could not give me the letters until he had seen other people. Two evenings later Murphy invited me to a cafe in the Rue St. Honore. He conducted me to a private room where five men were seated around a table. These men, he said, represented the Clan-Na-Gael. He made me swear on a Catholic prayer book that under no circumstances would I reveal the source from which I obtained the documents. I also swore I would not mention names, and if any proceedings followed the publication of the letters I would not testify.

Pigott did not get the documents that

mention names, and if any proceedings followed the publication of the letters I would not testify.

Pigott did not get the documents that night. Witness detailed the purchase of the letters and Murphy's offer to purchase them. Witness knew Kgan's writing and signature and was convinced that Egan wrote the letters ascribed to him. Murphy was displeased with the refusal to return the letters. Pigott, resuming, said he first heard of the existence of the other letters at the beginning of 1888. His informant was Thos. Brown, a member of the Clan-Na-Gael. Hayes introduced Brown and witness in a cafe in the Rue St. Honore, Paris. Brown produced the letters and witness sent to Houston copies of two of Parnell's and one of Egan's. Pigott had not the slightest doubt the signatures were genuine. In July, 1888, he heard of other letters. A person in Paris, who declined to reveal his name, offered to surrender them for £500. He was paid £200, of which witness received £50 back. Pigott continued: A man named O'Brien visited me in Dublin under the alias of Sinciair. He said Parnell had sent him to try to get me to assist Egan. Labouchere, he said, was acting for Egan and would pay me a very high price if I had any letters of Parnell's to sell. Sinciair suggested I should see Labouchere in London and gave me five pounds with which to pay my passage. I went to the place mentioned, but Labouchere was not there. I declined to hold any conversation with Sinciair. I afterwards wrote to Labouchere without Sinciair's knowledge. Labouchere replied and I had an interview with Parnell and Labouchere at the latter's house.

Continuing, Pigott said at the meeting

with Parnell and Labouchere at the latter's house.

Continuing, Pigott said at the meeting referred to Parnell told him he held prima facte evidence that witness had forged the letters and Labouchere proposed to witness to admit the forgery. Lewis entered during the interview and said if witness followed his directions he would be his best friend, but if he failed to obey instructions, Lewis would prosecute him mercilessly for perjury and forgery. Afterwards witness saw Labouchere alone, outside of the room. Labouchere aid he was prepared to pay £1,000, but that money matters must not be mentioned to Parnell. Witness induced Labouchere to think he would accede to his proposal, but on returning to the room he said nothing would induce him to swear the letters were forgeries. Lewis then asked witness to write to the Times that he (witness) believed the letters to be forgeries, when the Times would withdraw the letters. The following day witness asked whether Labouchere's offer would hold good if witness induced the Times to withdraw the letters; Lewis said "Yes." On the day after witness accidentally met Parnell and Lewis. The latter denied that he had ever given witness any assurance. Parnell's manner was threatening. He reiterated that witness had forged the letters, and also accused him of having committed mercantile forgeries. Witness denied the

Sir Charles Russell cross examined Pigott. He caused him to write the average words which occurred in the letter. Pigott said he had corresponded with Forster from 1881 to 1884. He wrote Sir G. O. Trevelyan asking for money on account of his support of the government, but

Times had alarmed him, and that he had, therefore, asked archbishop Walsh, because he regarded the archbish-op as his confessor. He denied that he knew the articles on "Parnellism and

Crime" were being prepared.

Sir Charles Russell here produced a letter from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh dated March 4, 1887. In this letter Pigott told the archbishop he was aware that proceedings were contemplated with the object of destroying the Parnellites' influence in ings were contemplated with the object of destroying the Parnellites' influence in parliament. All that he could indicate was that the proceedings would consist of the publication of statements tending to show complicity in crime of Parnell and his colleagues. He assured the archbishop he wrote with a full knowledge of these designs, and could indicate how they could be successfully combatted and decould be successfully combatted and dethese designs, and could indicate how they could be successfully combatted and defeated. Sir Charles Russell pressed the witness to explain how these designs could have been defeated if the letters were genuine. Pigott replied he had not the slightest recollection of writing anything of the kind. He could not have had the Parnell letters in mind when he wrote the archieful highor; he must have been thinking of

shop; he must have been thinking of ther charges, but he could not say what other charges, but he could not say what those charges were.

Sir Charles Russell then read the postscript to the letter as follows:

"I need hardly say did I consider the parties really guilty, I should not dream your grace would partake in the effort to shield them. My only wish is to impress upon your grace that the evidence is apparently convincing, and probably sufficient to secure conviction by an English jury."

Pigott reiterated that the Parnell letters were not in his mind when he wrote the postscript. He added he never thought the letters in themselves constituted a serious charge. He asked for the archbishop's reply, which Sir Charles Russell produced. Pigott, after inspecting the archbishop's letter, said he believed he never received it. Adjourned.

PARLIAMENT CONVENES.

Prospect Good for Exciting Scenes. leed to-day. The speech from the thron reviews affairs in Egypt and India; says onsent has been granted for a renewal of he conference between Great Britain, Germany and the United States on the Samoan question; declares the warlike preparations by other European nations render necessary increased precautions by Great Britain for the safety of her shores and commerce; gives notice of measures to be introduced for the development of the material resources of Ireland and the amendment of the constitution of tribunals having jurisdiction over affairs in Ireland; declares the recent legislation in Ireland for the restoration of order produced good results; says that legislation will be necessary for the execution of the sugar convention; announces measures will be introduced to remedy the defects in the gold coinage and for the establishment of a department of agriculture.

After the reading of the queen's speech John Morley gave notice that he would introduce an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne conmany and the United States on the Samoan

letter which appeared in the Times, and scraps of accounts produced in court as the contents of the bag.

Pigott said he not know Parnell's writing. He knew his signature. He believed the signatures attached to the letters were those of Parnell. He had no idea as to who wrote the body of the letters. Witness returned to France April 10, and told Murphy he would accept his offer. After a long discussion Murphy told witness it

CHILDREN THE VICTIMS.

Independent.] - The house of Michael year old, received fatal burns, the latter have perished. The fire was extinguished

Mr. Calehan is a timberman, employed in the Drum Lummon mine. THREE MEN INJURED.

house, the lining and furniture alone being destroyed. How it originated is not known.

They Drop With a Cage 150 Feet in BUTTE, Feb. 21 .- [Special to the Inde ompany with a couple of visitors named Michael Barrey and Albert Boyle, boarded the cage to show them through the mine. The engineer, a brother of the foreman, was at the throttle, lowering them, and contrary to orders used the brake instead of the clutch. When the age was within 150 feet of the bottom the cage was within 150 feet of the hottom the brake slipped and the cage dropped the full distance. The foreman sustained a broken thigh, hip crushed and his spine was ser-iously affected. The visitors were injured internally and were carried to the hospital in a bleeding condition.

EATEN BY WOLVES.

Iwo Children in Minnesota Reported WHITE EARTH, Minn., Feb. 21.-News rom a creditable source has reached here that a few days ago in the sparsely settled

ountry around Aiken, two children re

turning to their homes from school, were attacked and completely devoured by ravenous timber wolves, a few scattered ones and shreds of clothing alone remaining as the horrible testimony of the chil-The Pipestone Pass Survey.
BUTTE, Feb. 21.—[Special to the Independent]—A meeting of the board of trade was held this evening and appointed a commit-

proposed a plan of co-operation with the citizens of Butte in the survey, but the board refused to consider it, and will make the survey independently. Tim and Pete Will Hang. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21.-After a trial nparalleled in this state for length and or the skill with which it was conducted nor, the fist went forth to-day that Tim and Pete Garrett, the two young men who shot and killed street car driver Tollefson

in Minneapolis about a year ago for the purpose of robbing the car box, must hang for their crime. The date for the double hanging is March 22nd.

IT IS NOW A FACT

The Interstate Commerce Association Formed With Some Roads Out of the Pool.

The Wisconsin Central Falls Into Line but the Burlington & Northern Still Holds Aloof.

Agreement Between the Northern and Union Pacific Concerning Competitive Business in the Far West.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The proposition to perfect the organization of the interstate ommerce railroad association with the lines that have signed the presidents agreement instead of laboring further with the companies refusing to signed, was carried to-day, and the association is now a fact. The Wisconsin Central, for some unknown reason, changed front and signed to-day. The Burlington & Northern gave its final answer to the effect that it could not become a member unless its norther and principal competitors on seaport traffic were also taken in. The committee on changes in agreement made no alteration changes in agreement made no alterations except to strike out the provision in regard to the number of signatures necessary and recommended that the agreement be adopted as it stood. An animated discussion followed, in which President Adams, of the Union Pacific, sharply criticised the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which was holding back, and also the Burlington & Northern. He introduced a resolution that the movement be then and there abandoned, as it had been found impossible to carry it to success, owing to the obstructions placed in the way by the two roads named. This caused a sensation and President Miller, ot success, owing to the obstructions placed in the way by the two roads named. This caused a sensation and President Miller, of the St. Paul, sharply retorted. After further discussion Mr. Adams withdrew his resolution and apologized to Miller. The agreement was finally signed, with the understanding that it become operative immediately. The four roads not in the agreement are the illinois Central, Chicago, Rurlington and Northern Knass City. Kansas and Texas.

The details of the agreement were not completed. A committee was appointed to confer with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Walker and ascertain if he will

The Arbitration Compact.
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Northern Pacific board of directors at a regular neeting to day approved what is called the arbitration compact, which is an agreement between the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific to place the control of all cempetitive lines in eastern Washington territory and Oregon in the hands of five managers, to be appointed by the parties to the agreement. This will secure all the advantages to both companies that would have resulted from a joint lease of the Oregon Navigation, and at the same time avoid of Oregon Navigation stock now held by the Oregon Transcontinental company to a syndicate. As the Oregon Transcontinental owns a majority of the Oregon Navigation stock, and as four out of the six members of the Oregon Navigation executive committee, represent the Northern Pacific and the other two the Union Pacific, and as they are all in favor of this contract no difficulty is expected. The meeting of the Oregon Transcontinental committee will be held next week to consider the means to carry out the plan.

last evening's train states that Col. Sanders right of way across a certain Oregon avenue, situated in one of the additions to Butte. At a previous meeting a special committee had been appointed to consider the matter, which reported favorably, recommending that the city attorney be instructed to draw up an ordinance granting the request. Then the mayor brought the attention of the council to the fact that it possessed no title to the street mentioned in which the city attorney concurred. Col. Sanders appeared and took this occasion to explain the position of the Northern Pacific on the alleged existing difficulty between the company and the Butte property owners which was very satisfactory to the aldermen. In connection with the right of way over this particular Oregon avenue he showed how much more advantageous it would be to have this street crossed by lines of steel than to have it remain open for traffic. The matter was referred to the judiciary committee which will report Saturday. It is a matter of surprise to the average Butteite that the city council should show any disposition to he sitate to grant a new road the right of way on one of its outskirt streets. right of way across a certain Oregon ave-

A FORTUNE FOR A HORSE.

New Yorker Pays Fifty-one Thousand

rotters here to-day was most phenomenal, sixty-one head sold bringing a total of \$142,-30. The price paid for Bell Boy is the sold to J. H. Clark, of Elmira, New York, and H. H. Hopper, of Marcensville, Ohio

S. A. Brown & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., and M. Bissell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., have purchased through J. W. Knox, of San Francisco, the nine-year-old bay stallion, "Antoo," record, 2:16¼, from the Sonoma County Stock Breeders association of Santa Rosa, Cal., for \$30,000 cash.

HIS MANLY COURSE.

Tariff Reformers Express Themselves on CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The Tariff Reform some discussion it was decided to appoint a of New York, offered the following, which to make an immediate survey of the Pipe- was loudly applauded and adopted by

> "We honor President Cleveland for his brave, manly and statesmanlike course in making the tariff reform issue before the people. We see in the increased popular majority which that issue won for him and the increase of his vote in the industrial centres the assurance of the early triumph of 'the people's cause,' and we pledge ourselves to increased agitation until that triumph is won."
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> Several speechese were made against the tariff on tinplate. "We honor President Cleveland for his

for his country than any other man?" The Andrew Fritz, followed by Harry Yaeger Pigott said he had corresponded with Forster from 1881 to 1884. He wrote Sir G. O. Trevelyan asking for money on account of his support of the government, but did not offer to furnish information. He denied in his statement to Lewis that he said the publication of the letters by the